

Supply Convoy Mailed

Communists Renew Attacks Along Coast Below Da Nang

SAIGON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Enemy forces backed by tanks and heavy artillery renewed their assaults today along the northern coast below Da Nang.

Official sources said that the attacks in Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces were part of a harassing operation aimed at disrupting the Saigon government's credibility in protecting the population it claims it controls.

The fighting has created thousands of new refugees.

Spearheaded by tanks, hundreds of North Vietnamese troops attacked South Vietnamese infantrymen east of Tien Phuoc district town, 40 miles south of Da Nang.

In Southern Quang Ngai Province, 80 miles to the southeast,

enemy troops poured more than 1,000 shells into government positions near the district towns of Duc Pho and Ba To.

Towns Have Fallen

The district towns of Tien Phuoc and Ba To themselves already have fallen but some government forces remain around them.

Initial field reports said that the most serious assault was at Tien Phuoc, 10 miles west of Highway 1. After several hours of fighting, the assault was driven back, field reports said.

The North Vietnamese forces counterattacked South Vietnamese troops, who had moved closer to the eastern outskirts of Tien Phuoc.

By midmorning, it was reported, a North Vietnamese tank had been knocked out by ground troops and the enemy infantrymen were withdrawing after the initial pre-dawn assault.

No casualty reports were available.

The Saigon command described South Vietnamese casualties as light in the shellings attacks near Ba To and Duc Pho.

While Highway 1 was reported to be open north of Quang Ngai city, it was becoming more hazardous and subject to enemy interdiction. The stretch of the highway from Quang Ngai city northward to Da Nang is 75 miles. One supply truck was hit today by a small rocket 25 miles north of Quang Ngai city.

Highway Out

To the south of Quang Ngai city, the highway remained out at several points. A delayed report said that a resupply convoy moving southward to Duc Pho district town was mired two days ago.

No major action was reported elsewhere in South Vietnam. A 20,000-man South Vietnamese sweep operation in the two northernmost provinces of Thua Thien and Quang Tri above Da Nang produced no significant fighting.

U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom II fighters attacked the 150-mile northwest rail line between Hanoi and China yesterday.

The Air Force said that the planes destroyed a railroad bridge 64 miles northwest of Hanoi and cut the line 10 miles farther south.

The U.S. command said that Air Force, Navy and Marine pilots flew more than 300 tactical strikes yesterday against military targets throughout North Vietnam.

8 Planes Claimed

Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency said yesterday that eight U.S. planes were shot down between Wednesday and Friday.

In Cambodia, 18 Cambodian soldiers were killed and 39 wounded in fighting around the town of Chamkha on Highway 2, 23 miles from Phnom Penh, the Cambodian high command reported.

and they thus explode the plastic," the marshal stated.

He added that the Cambodian government would reward any person who arrested rabbit buyers.

The marshal also referred to the current critical shortage of rice, which provoked widespread looting in the Cambodian capital, by saying that in August "the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong came to eat up all our rice."

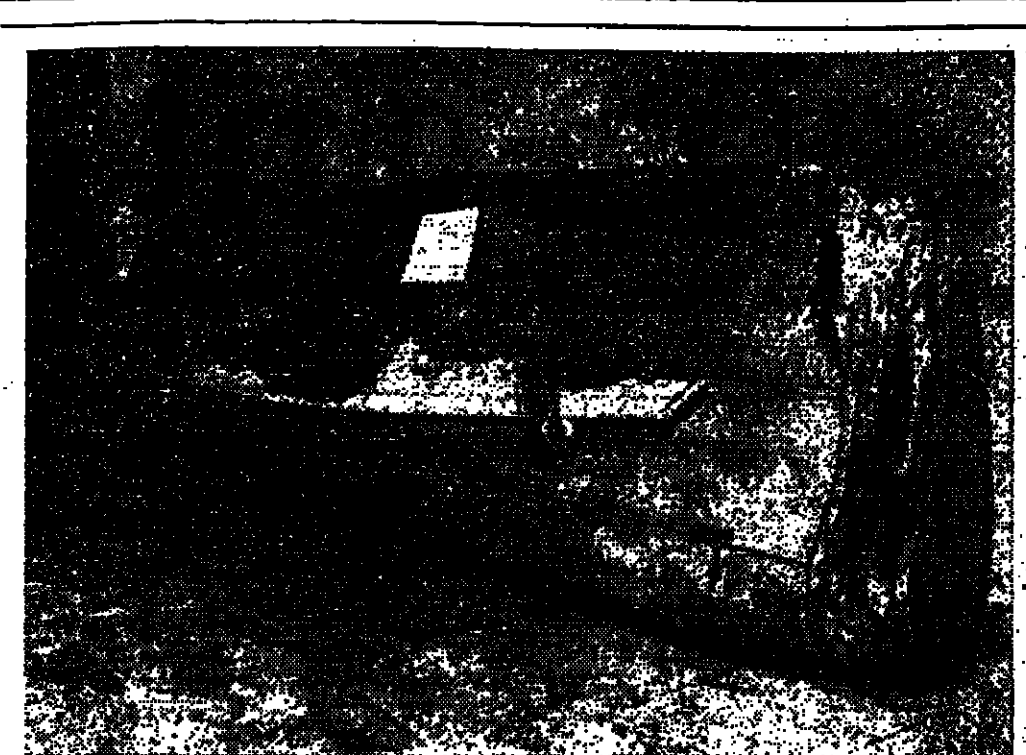
"I am sure that the people who are buying rabbits, they must arrest them immediately because they are enemies," the marshal said.

He said that Communist agents were paying \$125 to \$175 for rabbits.

"They have instructed that their doctors need rabbit blood to inject into wounded men," the marshal said.

He warned, however, that the Communists' real motive is to use rabbits as live bombs by attaching plastic explosive charges to them and then releasing them near Cambodian Army defensive positions.

"The lights attract the rabbits



OOPS—This 36-foot-long flap fell to the ground on Saturday in an open field near Mayence, Germany, not far from a row of houses. It was lost by a Pan Am jumbo jet, carrying 300 passengers, as it was approaching the Frankfurt Rhine-Main airport. Nevertheless, the huge aircraft made a safe landing and a spokesman said none of the passengers had even noticed that one of the six flaps was missing.

Uganda Reports Invaders Divided

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Obote's Langi followers, they said.

A Uganda military spokesman said last night that a lieutenant in a mechanized battalion had been killed at Mubuku, bringing the official Ugandan death toll to 10 soldiers and more than 150 civilians.

No casualty figures for the invasion force have been issued since midweek, when the Ugandan spokesman said that 330 of the invaders had been killed and 75 captured.

Gen. Amin yesterday confirmed the arrival of Libyan aircraft carrying troops and arms to aid in the conflict. He gave no figures, but reports from Tanzania and Kenya said that there were 400 troops with sophisticated Soviet and Chinese weapons.

"I welcome you as brothers," Gen. Amin was quoted as telling them. He praised Libyan President Moammar Gadhafi as a man "who means what he says."

The people of Uganda will never forget this gesture, because... the Libyans have been the first to come to their protection."

Fighting Reported

Gen. Amin said that Uganda had no intention of attacking Tanzania, but he said that fighting was still in progress just inside Tanzanian territory. In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government said that it had no reports of fighting within its borders and declared that the reported battle area was "quiet."

Meanwhile, in Kampala, five guerrillas captured during last week's fighting on the Uganda-Tanzania border, including an officer described as a cousin of Mr. Obote, were produced before reporters at the Makindye Military Prison here today.

The men, wearing leg irons and handcuffs, were led away after about a minute.

Some bore wounds apparently received during the fighting but none showed obvious signs of recent maltreatment.

Among the five was a Capt. Oyle, described as the former president's cousin, and Pincho, his former secretary for research in Mr. Obote's government.

An army spokesman later announced the death of Joshua Wakholi, a former minister of public service and cabinet affairs in Mr. Obote's regime, who was among the guerrillas captured yesterday.

The government said at the time that Mr. Wakholi had been seriously wounded and it was not certain that he would survive.

Today's announcement said: "His body was buried somewhere in the bush around Kibuli."

An Egyptian presidential envoy went to East Africa yesterday for talks to end hostilities between Uganda and Tanzania.

Hassan Bolbol, foreign affairs undersecretary, was sent to the area by President Anwar Sadat in response to an appeal by President Nyerere.

Mr. Sadat decided on the mission following a meeting he had in Cairo Friday with Tanzanian acting Foreign Minister I. Kinnings.

Mr. Sadat was told that some

nations had been in touch with

Tanzania and had tried to push it into action against the Amin regime but that Tanzania had refused. The countries were not named.

Kaunda in Tanzania

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday to confer with President Nyerere on the Tanzania-Uganda crisis.

A Tanzanian spokesman said that it was not known how long he would stay.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne yesterday

appealed to fellow African heads of state to find a joint solution to the "fratricidal war" between Uganda and Tanzania.

In a message to his colleagues, he said that Algeria was ready to associate itself with any peace initiative within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.

"I am sure that our joint efforts will make the higher interests of Africa prevail," he said.

Accepted by West

The new wording, while not completely satisfactory to the Western powers, was, in the end accepted by them in an effort to achieve the widest possible support for the secretary-general's proposal.

The agenda item was assigned to the assembly's legal committee. Despite the concessions made in the new wording, a group of states, including China, and the Arab group, voted against the agenda item.

The final vote was 66 in favor, 37 against, and 33 abstentions. An effort by Yemen to put off the consideration of terrorism until next year was defeated 57 to 47, with 23 abstentions.

The Soviet Union, which abstained on the General Committee vote, voted in favor of putting off consideration.

Had the assembly failed to inscribe the item on terrorism in its agenda, it would have represented a severe blow to Mr. Waldheim.

After asking for inscription of the item, he had held a marathon round of consultations with a wide cross-section of member states in an effort to win unanimity on this issue. He was visibly fatigued by his efforts.

Amplifying Statement

To gain more support, he issued an amplifying statement, which made it clear that the item was not directed against states fighting colonial oppression.

Speaking for the United States, Ambassador George Bush said that failure to inscribe the item might prove a turning point for the UN.

"If we cannot discuss this issue, what in heaven's name can we do?" Mr. Bush asked.

Earlier in the day, China suffered two decisive defeats. The assembly by a wide margin defeated an effort by a group of countries led by China to inscribe in its agenda an item dealing with the peaceful reunification of

the Chinese mainland.

That's the price quoted by Pepper Construction Co., which is building the replica for the Chicago Historical Society's new Lincoln Gallery. The gallery, costing a total of \$700,000, is scheduled to open Nov. 1.

Most of the cost—\$13,000—is for labor. Building materials, including logs, cedar shakes, shingles for the roof and fake dirt for the floor, will cost \$4,000.

4 Found in Jordan

AMMAN, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Four bombs mailed to four Jordanian officials were intercepted and defused yesterday at Amman's central post office, a government spokesman said.

The parcel-bombs had been posted from Amsterdam, he added.

Peking Aide in Rome

ROME, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Chen Hua-min, China's deputy foreign trade minister, arrived here today to open Chinese trade exhibition tomorrow.

Mr. Chou was greeted at the airport by Sen. Giulio Orlando, under secretary at the Italian Foreign Trade Ministry, and other Italian officials.

The exhibition is being held in the Palazzo di Congressi in the modernistic EUR suburb south of the capital.

Brazil-Israel Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Brazil and Israel have agreed to exchange scientific data on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, according to Shalheveth Freier, director-general of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Freier announced Friday that the two countries would exchange students as well as information.

It was accepted, however, that a report should be prepared for a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers scheduled for Nov. 30. It was also agreed that one of the main weaknesses of Europe's security services is that they tend to cooperate with each other only after a terrorist incident and have not exchanged enough information to allow them to take joint preventive measures.

Security Forces

Of EEC to Seek

Terrorism Curb

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Police and security forces in the enlarged Common Market are to cooperate closely in efforts to outlaw Arab terrorism on a Europe-wide basis following the Munich killings and the letter-bomb campaign.

This agreement was reached at a meeting at the end of last week of the Davignon Committee, a group of political experts representing the Common Market countries.

Terrorism was put on the agenda at Germany's request and security experts from several countries were called to give their views on what anti-terrorist measures could be taken.

A special visa system was suggested for Arab nationals visiting European countries but the idea was rejected after the French, who have traditionally close ties with Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, argued strongly that discrimination of this sort would give offense to Arab governments.

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Terrorism Curb

By George Gallup

Further Indication

TUNING UP—President Nixon plays and large crowd sings "Happy Birthday" to U.S. Representative Eligio (Kika) de La Garza on campaign visit to Texas, Friday.

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To Apologize for War, Seek New Ties

Tanaka Begins Visit to China Today

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (WP).—In the spring of 1930, a 20-year-old Japanese Army draftee named Kakuei Tanaka was taken to a regimental base along the Sunari River in Manchuria, one of the array of outposts through which imperial Japan had fastened a rule of occupation on battered and bleeding China. After two years in Manchuria, the young man came down with pneumonia and was sent back home.

Tomorrow, Mr. Tanaka—as the new premier of Japan—will return to China for a week of ceremonies and conferences with the rulers who were Communist insurgents when he was there before. One of the first things Mr. Tanaka intends to do is to apologize officially for Japan's actions and excesses of the 1930s. Beyond this, he and his Chinese hosts will seek to establish friendly and productive relations to launch a new era in Asian history.

On the seismic scale of political events in this part of the world, any shift by Japan or China has repercussions, but a shift involving both is a substantial tremor with far-reaching effects and possibilities. In this case, the change is all the more dramatic because it has been delayed for decades by a variety of circumstances and events: the American dominance of Japan beginning in the post-war occupation and only gradually subsiding; Japan's 1952 peace treaty and resulting close ties with Nationalist China on Taiwan; the Cultural Revolution in China, which interrupted Peking's drift toward closer contact with the world outside, and the Korean and Vietnamese wars, which heightened conflict between the United States and China, with Japan in the middle.

Swift Pace Seen

Now things are moving swiftly. The United States has made a tacit peace with China and is retrenching from Asia. China is seeking quickly to regain its place in the world community. Japanese industry is searching for new suppliers and new markets as a result of increasing problems with America and Europe—and the Japanese nation seems to be searching for new independence



Kakuei Tanaka

after years under the American wing.

Mr. Tanaka owes his selection as premier this summer to his advocacy of a new, popular China policy.

What the Japanese call "soku-sen-soketsu"—a "succeed-quickly operation"—was Mr. Tanaka's prescription for his new China policy even before his selection. With the help of the Chinese (who are also in a hurry) and the acquiescence of the United States (which is in no position to object), Japan has proceeded at a rapid pace, exchanging unofficial emissaries and political and economic views with China and reaching understandings about some of the most important questions in less than three months since Mr. Tanaka became premier.

Touchy Questions

Many touchy questions and technical problems remain, some of which will certainly be addressed by Mr. Tanaka and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and others, which are likely to be deliberately overlooked in the common quest for good relations.

The most difficult problems involve Taiwan, where Japan continues to have major interests and investments as well as political bonds the rupture of which would be painful. The indications are that the mainland Chinese will not object to continued trade and communication with Taiwan, at least initially, if Japan ob-

serves the diplomatic formalities—recognition of Peking as the sole legitimate government of China, with no separate status for Taiwan.

The U.S.-Japanese security treaty and related understandings permit the use of American bases here in the defense of Taiwan should that island be threatened militarily. The United States sought to shore up this understanding at the recent Nixon-Tanaka meeting in Honolulu, with unclear results. Thus, as a Tokyo newspaper observed, "Japan will have to explain to China that the pact has become virtually meaningless while on the other hand promising the United States that she will stick to the pact."

Future of Trade

Another major question for Japan and China is the future of trade between them, which started small and has been growing steadily but modestly for the last decade.

With Japan a great industrial nation but dependent on outside raw materials, and China a vast and largely undeveloped land believed to be rich in untapped natural resources, the economic division of labor would seem to be obvious and highly desirable on both sides.

Acting on such hopes and expectations, some Japanese trading organizations have published rosy forecasts of the leaps ahead in trade.

Some leading Japanese industrialists and businessmen who have gone to the mainland on special missions to see for themselves have returned a bit less optimistic, however.

Chinese Refusal

Wataru Tajima, chairman of the Mitsubishi Bank, said that the Chinese would not permit foreign exploitation of untapped natural resources such as oil and predicted that it would be many years before China could tap such resources on its own.

But the fact that China should invite a visit by the Mitsubishi group, the lineal descendant of the great Zaibatsu combine known as Japan's armory in the 1930s and 1940s, is an indication of the Chinese desire to bury the past.



Two photographers shooting each other with a third, Lord Snowden, in the middle.

Lord Snowden, the Professional

Cologne Photokina: Photo World's Fête

By Jack Monet

COLOGNE, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Get together thousands of professional photographers, photo industry trade people and just plain camera bugs and it's likely they'll start shooting themselves and Nikon. But all at one other photographer?

Admittedly, the subject had distinction—Lord Snowden, presenting at the Photokina fair a retrospective of 500 photographs he has taken in the last 20 years, part of the time as Anthony Armstrong-Jones.

His pictures made it clear that for all the hoopla surrounding his marriage to Princess Margaret there has been a continuity in his life with the camera; Eartha Kitt, 1956; Brendan Behan, 1957; Laurence Olivier, 1962; Charlie Chaplin, 1964; Sophia Loren, 1970; Gloria Steinem and Germaine Greer, 1971; mother and child in Madrid, 1952; a boxing match, 1958; a

series on the elderly and on India, 1964; handicapped children at play and Japan, 1967; mental patients, 1968; Peru, 1972. The retrospective is called "Assignments," done for, among others, the Sunday Times of London and the British and American Vagues.

Lord Snowden had been in Cologne for 10 days supervising the mounting of his pictures and at the press opening of Photokina Friday he was a friend remarked, exhausted and edgy. He wandered about but, using a walkie-talkie that dangled from his belt, he kept in touch with his secretary in another part of the exhibition.

This was only his second exhibition; the first was in 1958 in London, and Lord Snowden was the artist concerned about the presentation of his work and the reaction to it. Ordinarily indifferent to the photographers, he fussed when their flash guns dis-

turbed the ambience of a semi-dark room where a battery of projectors showed his color slides. Yesterday, when the Photokina opened to the public, he made sure there was a hostess at the entrance to his show to keep the number of viewers allowed in to a tolerable limit.

The Photokina, held every two years in Cologne, is the world's biggest concentration of photo enthusiasts and products. Installed in 12 pavilions, it covers a million square feet of floor space—as large an area as that of the Paris auto show and, according to an American photographer, five times as large as the photo show at the Coliseum in New York.

Some 200,000 to 250,000 people will visit the Photokina by the time it closes next Sunday. It is a must for many in the trade and a treat for others. The ubiquitous Japanese were here yesterday, of course, but also a photo store manager from La Réunion, an island in the middle of the Indian Ocean, two Canadian teachers from the school system for Canadian forces in Germany, a Russian journalist and a British student, knapsack on his back, making a detour en route to a beer festival in Belgium.

A total of 770 firms are represented at this year's Photokina, the 17th since 1950. About half are German companies. The foreign contingent is led by the United States, with 88.

New Products

This is the homeland of the Leica, and this is the era of the sophisticated Japanese cameras, but an American product, among those commanding attention among the innovations introduced here. Kodak presented its pocket-sized cameras, the 110 Instamatic series, a million of which were put on the U.S. market in the spring. Kodak's German and British factories are producing them now and they will go on sale in Europe for the first time, next month, first in Germany and later in other countries.

Using 16-mm. cartridge film, the new cameras weigh from 2.7 to 9 ounces. The largest is an inch thick, 5 3/4 inches long and 3 1/4 inches wide. They inaugurate, a Kodak official suggested, "the concept of the unplanned picture," capturing moments that might be missed if a photographer decided not to take along a camera because it was too bulky.

Another American firm, Polaroid, has been expected to match Kodak by offering a new camera, the pocket-sized Aladdin, at the Photokina. But the schedule for the Aladdin has been delayed, according to Polaroid officials. Originally announced for sale by Christmas, the first Aladdins will not be available in the United States until Easter and in Europe "sometime afterwards."

Views of New York

As for the advanced cameras, the Japanese continued to maintain the pace. Minolta introduced the XM and Asahi Pentax the BS, both automatic 35-mm. single lens reflexes. The automation, contrary to usual practice, is controlled through the setting of the lens opening, rather than the shutter speed. One of the Minolta XM models comes with a built-in motor drive.

For the professional there were of course many other new items or embellishments to see in accessories, movie cameras, darkroom equipment and various processes.

On the cultural side, there were, in addition to Lord Snowden's exhibit, which is sponsored by Kodak, 3,000 photographs in 12 other shows, including "Women Photographed by Women" and "Society 73," by young photographers.

Photokina, democratically, is also sponsoring "Anti-Photokina," a 200-yard-long wall space where anyone can hang his picture, and an untitled collection of photographs taken from windows in New York. Photokina had announced it would just such pictures and, sure enough, more than 200 New Yorkers sent snapshots of the Manhattan skyline, garbage heaps, brownstones and fire escapes.

U.S. Grain Exporters to Russia Seek Tax Saving on Profits

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Grain exporters are pressing the Treasury Department for a ruling that would free them of federal taxes on half of the profits made from the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union.

According to tax attorneys here, the exporters are getting support from the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees.

And judging by a speech last Wednesday by a Treasury official in New York, the Treasury is "leaning" toward making the ruling desired by the grain exporters.

If the Treasury should grant it, it is impossible to say with accuracy, according to tax lawyers here, what the tax saving—or revenue loss—would be, because the export companies will not disclose their profits. But the amount is likely to be in the millions, it is estimated, because the Soviet Union has purchased 400 million bushels of wheat.

Good Price in July

Moscow paid about \$1.63 a bushel for the wheat. Some of it—the exporting companies will not say how much—was purchased by the exporters in July at about \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel. In addition, exporters got a federal subsidy—representing the difference between the domestic price and the lower world price—ranging from 14 cents to 47 cents a bushel between July and Friday, when the Department of Agriculture eliminated this subsidy.

What the exporters seek now is to be allowed to take advantage of a provision in the tax bill passed last December. This provision, proposed by the Treasury, had a twofold objective: to stimulate U.S. exports and to offer inducements to U.S. companies not to set up foreign subsidiaries to defer payment of taxes on their profits until the profits are returned to the United States.

Subsidy Allowed

The provision in last year's statute allowed a U.S. company to set up a "DISC"—Domestic International Sales Corporation—to handle its receipts from exports.

U.S. Rejects French-American Jet Engine Bid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—The White House has turned down the request of General Electric Co. and the French firm SNECMA to jointly build jet aircraft engines based on the advanced technology of the power plant being developed for the new U.S. B-1 bomber, informed sources said.

The decision on the export of the engine technology, which would normally be handled by the State Department, was made by the White House because of its importance to the U.S. balance of payments, military posture, and relations with the French, the sources said.

Officials of General Electric, which is developing the engine for the B-1 bomber, and National Security Council staff members, who prepared the White House recommendation approved by President Nixon, refused to comment.

The White House decision was regarded by observers as good news for the Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft, which would have had to compete with the joint U.S.-French group.

According to the sources, the agreement between General Electric and the Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNECMA) had been the subject of a letter from French President Georges Pompidou to President Nixon giving tentative French approval to the agreement.

Swiss Free Man In Mirage Case

ZURICH, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Swiss engineer Alfred Fraenknecht, found guilty last year of selling secret blueprints of Mirage jet engines to Israel, has been released from prison here after completing three years of his four-and-a-half-year sentence.

The Justice Ministry said the 46-year-old aero-engine expert was set free on grounds of good behavior.

Mr. Fraenknecht was arrested in September, 1969. He admitted having received 850,000 Swiss francs (\$308,000) from Israeli agents for giving them 200,000 secret documents, weighing more than two tons, over a 17-month period.

He was sentenced by a federal tribunal in April last year, with the time he had already spent in jail counted in his term.

The French-designed Mirage is made under license in Switzerland by Mr. Fraenknecht's former employers, Sulzer Bros. of Winterthur.

Body in Jet's Tires

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP).—The body of a young Chinese was found stuck between the tire of the starboard landing gear of a Cathay Pacific Airways jetliner when it arrived at Tokyo International Airport tonight from Taipei, police reported. Police said they found on the body an identification card issued to Lu Zhou-ching, 21, of Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

Taxes on half the profits from DISC would be deferred as if as its earnings were used in parent company's export business or remained in the United States as "warehouse loans" to related or unrelated U.S. producers.

In effect, the deferral of tax on the 50 percent of profits would be indefinite. However, the new law provided that the secretary of the Treasury could deny these DISC tax benefits if he found that the profits derived from sales were "accumulated by a subsidiary granted the U.S. or any instrumentalities thereof."

Seemingly, this provision would give the Treasury discretionary authority to deny DISC benefits to grain exporters that got export subsidies—as the exporters did with sales to the Soviet Union. However, the grain exporters are arguing that they should be excluded from such benefits. They rely on a sentence in the report on the bill by the Senate Finance Committee that makes the subsidy clause inapplicable when a subsidiary program is "designed to subsidize both domestic and foreign markets of U.S. products (such as general farm price support programs)."

The exporters are arguing that the subsidy is part of the general price support program for farmers because the subsidy promotes exports and thereby operates to keep prices to the farmer. Furthermore, they note, the export payments decrease as a percentage of export sales, under a spur of export sales, go up.

Athens Taximen Threaten Boycott Of Americans

ATHENS, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Athens cab drivers warned yesterday that they may deny Americans their services "for reasons of personal safety." The warning came after the Greek authorities waived prosecution of a U.S. airman charged with beating up a Greek taxi-driver.

The union of taxi owners, in a telegram to the Greek minister of foreign affairs and justice, protested the waiver, which the two ministers had signed yesterday, saying that the case was "insignificant."

The protest said the waiver "leads to tension between Greek workmen and the Americans, and possibly to a refusal by taxi-drivers to serve them."

Airman John Dupres, of the 748th USAF Support Group at Athens airport, was charged last March with assaulting a Greek cab driver who had refused to be hired by him on grounds that he was already engaged.

The airman's trial was to come up last Tuesday before an Athens court. It was called off when the army-backed regime disclosed that it had waived priority jurisdiction. The spokesman said that Airman Dupres would be "subject to disciplinary action by the U.S. authorities." The spokesman, in reply to a question, specified that the action would be disciplinary, not penal.

French Report Jordan's Envoy Ransomed Son

PARIS, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—The 17-year-old son of the Jordanian ambassador to France was kidnapped on Aug. 30 and freed the next day in exchange for a 200,000-franc ransom, the police said today.

The boy, Khalid Abu Nawar, was seized by three armed men near his home on the evening of Aug. 30. The kidnappers got in touch with his father, Ali Abu Nawar, and arranged a meeting for the next day at a bus stop in downtown Paris.

The ambassador arrived with the money, a man appeared and gave a password—"Chateau-brun"—and the boy was freed shortly afterwards.

The police said that the ambassador does not believe that Palestinian terrorists were involved in the kidnapping, but that since then they have been protecting families of diplomats who might be a target of the Palestinians.

King Hussein of Jordan has been opposed by the guerrillas, especially since his army ousted them from the country in 1971.

Croat Author Goes on Trial

BEIGRADE, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Zlatko Tomasevic, a Croat writer and former editor of a literary magazine, went on trial last week before the Zagreb District Court accused of committing criminal acts against the Yugoslav state and people.

The trial followed the opening of proceedings in Zagreb earlier last week against three other Croat intellectuals. They are charged with criminal activities against the people, espionage and hostile propaganda. Mr. Tomasevic was alleged by a public prosecutor to have developed "systematic, comprehensive and intense hostile activity in the country and abroad" and to be cooperated since 1962 with less than 100 extreme émigré organizations from whom he received instructions and financial assistance.

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Gustav Husak

Professor Examines One of His Ex-Students

By Eugen Loeb

Italy—Tourists, or observers of the East, all agree in one all Eastern European is in deepest depression, and feeling of hopelessness in Czechoslovakia.

Let pressure is the cause of those countries, of occupation cannot only cause of the of affairs in Czechoslovakia. In my judgment, the leadership of the First Secretary of the Communist Party and the full and influential of the Czechoslovak to trace the roots of his role in his past.

Years back, when at the University, he attended my and became the most contributor to the students' paper. He became an outstanding influential person in movement, an excellent assigner to his most suitable function.

Student

His preoccupation with national and political, he continued to student, finishing in time and with the. But these qualities did not explain his career.

Most interested in theoretical, philosophical, even literary problems was his ambition: all knowledge, ideas into action, became a weapon in fight. Absolute and action became characteristic feature of his personality.

Time our political fight against the fatal German fascism, in Czech and Slovak it seemed to most of fight against anti-

Only Lip Service

This proved to be only lip service on his part.

In the spring of 1968 I asked him to read the manuscript of my book on the Slansky trial in which I proved that the trial was run by the Soviets in order to crush any effort toward Czechoslovak sovereignty. I said further that the Czechoslovak party leadership as a whole acted as traitors, handing over its country to the Soviets.

He agreed with my conclusions but opposed very strongly the publication of my book, arguing that it could do harm to the interests of the party and the Soviets. I told him that pragmatism had again become his religion and human values again an object of compromise. I published the book and our friendship ended.

After this I was not at all surprised to learn that Husak offered his services to Brezhnev, although he condemned the Warsaw Pact occupation of Czechoslovakia as much as the overwhelming majority of our people.

Lesson Learned Well

One lesson of the past he obviously learned very well, that the primitive Stalinist terror is counterproductive, while a more



Czechoslovakia's Gustav Husak

sophisticated form of oppression was necessary in order to make Czechoslovakia a powerless colony of the Soviets.

Husak found it necessary to break the spirit of the nation, to deprive the nation of its soul. In order to achieve this he destroyed the impact and influence of the intelligentsia, the backbone of the nation in its fight for a humane society in the spring of 1968. Husak forced artists, teachers, students, publicists, managers, designers, et al., to sign a declaration welcoming the Soviet military occupation of Czechoslovakia.

He was clever enough not to concentrate on individuals who

opposed the regime but to crush the soul and pride of the nation as a whole. This is spiritual genocide.

Husak claims that thanks to his influence there are no more show trials and only few and relatively mild sentences against the active opposition. While it is debatable what is "relatively mild," the spiritual genocide he introduced is the greatest crime against the Czech and Slovak nations.

Eugen Loeb, professor of economics at Vassar, wrote this article for The New York Times special feature service.

Within Limits of Secrecy, Self-Interest

Hanoi Treats a Reporter Professionally

WASHINGTON—A five-man staff met me at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport with a huge bouquet of lotus blossoms.

That reception was followed the next morning at the Thong Nhat (Reunification) Hotel with a greeting by their superior, Vu Quoc Uy, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Peoples.

"Welcome to our country. I know that you come as a friend."

To keep the record straight from the start, I replied that I came as an objective reporter.

"We hope that many more objective reporters will come," he said. "We think a great many Americans do not understand our situation. We believe that the more the American people learn about the aims of our struggle, the more they will understand us and support us."

In Washington, before my departure for Hanoi, a senior State Department official had mused: "I wonder how they'll play you—how they'll handle you."

Reasonable Bill

With a careful, arm's-length beginning, the answer was as a professional news reporter—within the limits imposed by wartime secrecy and the North Vietnamese officials' ideas of how to put their best foot forward in the American press.

At the end of the two weeks, they presented a reasonable bill for room, board and travel (about 25 cents a mile).

Although they were addicted to long speeches, the North Vietnamese seemed sometimes to get the point when they were told that the motto of the state of Missouri is "show me."

It soon became clear that North Vietnamese officials were intent on emphasizing civilian bomb casualties and damage and the allegedly widespread use of anti-personnel weapons.

Another major theme was that what were described as President Nixon's stubbornness and heartlessness are keeping the war going, whereas the Communist side is willing to make peace if only it can be assured of the

This is the third of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who has just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Vietnam.

By Richard Dudman
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

freedom and independence of all Vietnam.

The officials also stressed North Vietnam's will and capability to fight on indefinitely, if necessary. But they were unwilling to display much evidence to prove that assertion, such as details about how imported goods arrive despite the U.S. blockade.

By the time my five government-assigned escorts arrived for our 8 o'clock appointment the first morning, I already had broken one of the security rules they were to lay down. I had taken an hour's pre-breakfast walk alone through downtown Hanoi, taking pictures of street scenes until a man in uniform touched me lightly on the elbow and motioned that I should not photograph the crowd around a cruller vendor's cart.

Unescorted walks were permitted—even encouraged—but the use of a camera was prohibited except when an escort was present.

"If you judge that a photograph is in your interest and it is also in our interest, you may take it," one said.

Waiver Granted

Another rule was that all photographic film would have to be developed before being taken out of the country. The escorts said they would request a waiver for me, and it eventually was granted. I took more than 700 pictures and brought all my film out undeveloped.

Most of the photographic restrictions, it soon was evident, were intended to avoid helping provide the United States with additional bombing targets. Pictures of trains, lines of trucks, ferries and bridges were forbidden. So were any general views that might give locations of camouflaged factories, mobile hospitals or temporary shops and offices at evacuation sites.

It seemed pointless to ask to take pictures of the big SAM missiles in their launcher-trailers

along the highways. But close-ups of two anti-aircraft gun crews were permitted.

Occasionally, a restriction on camera use seemed intended to avoid giving an impression of poverty or backwardness. On a walk beside a lake, it was suggested that the photograph include two pretty young women in black pants and clean white shirts rather than an old woman in brown carrying two baskets on a pole across her shoulder. Either would have been a typical scene.

A Long List

In 750 miles of driving around Hanoi and to outlying provinces in an old, Soviet-made Volga sedan, I almost always was placed in the middle in the back seat. This may have been for my own protection. It also served to prevent any spontaneous use of the camera from the car window.

At the officials' request, I submitted a sheet of written proposals the first day. They were more than enough to fill my two weeks.

Several requests were ignored entirely. Among these were an inspection of repair operations on roads, bridges and the rail lines from China and a visit to a school with a look at its air raid shelter.

Instead of being shown a new prisoner-of-war camp and being permitted to interview at least 10 captured pilots, as I had requested, I was allowed to interview two under restrictive conditions in a downtown office. My specific request for information about missing newsmen and about a State Department official missing in South Vietnam was ignored.

On the other hand, officials showed flexibility in arranging an interview with three pilots who were to be released, even though I was to leave before the release ceremony. Premier Pham Van Dong permitted me to interview him.

Other requests that were granted

ed showed the government's heavy emphasis on its main charge against the United States: that the Nixon administration is violating the accepted rules of humane warfare by bombing civilian targets and making widespread use of anti-personnel weapons.

I was taken to only one damaged dike, although I had asked to see many. The flood crest this year was the lowest in six years and alleged U.S. efforts to destroy the dike system and flood the fields and homes of the Red River Delta were apparently no longer considered a major issue.

The one bombed dike I saw was about six miles southeast of Nam Dinh. A local official pointed out a new earthen dike where, he said, a U.S. bomb hit the dike on July 6. He said a second bomb dropped at the same time had made a crater visible a quarter mile away in a rice paddy. He reported that 3,000 men and women had worked two days to repair the break.

No Other Target

Open paddy-land and a broad river extended in every direction for at least a mile. There was no supply dump, factory, gun or missile site or military target in sight.

Tours of damaged areas of the capital included the Bach Mai Hospital. A single bomb in the center of the large complex had wrecked one wing, damaged several others and left a big crater in a courtyard. The medical director said the bomb struck last June 27. He thought that the bomb had been dropped deliberately, to weaken morale among the medical staff and patients.

The North Vietnamese are acutely aware that their small and backward country is locked in a war with the most powerful country on earth, and they tend to classify Americans as either friends or enemies.

Vice-chairman Uy noted that this reporter was waiting to write until he returned to Washington.

"When we have read your articles, we will have the means of appraising your concrete contribution to our cause," he said.



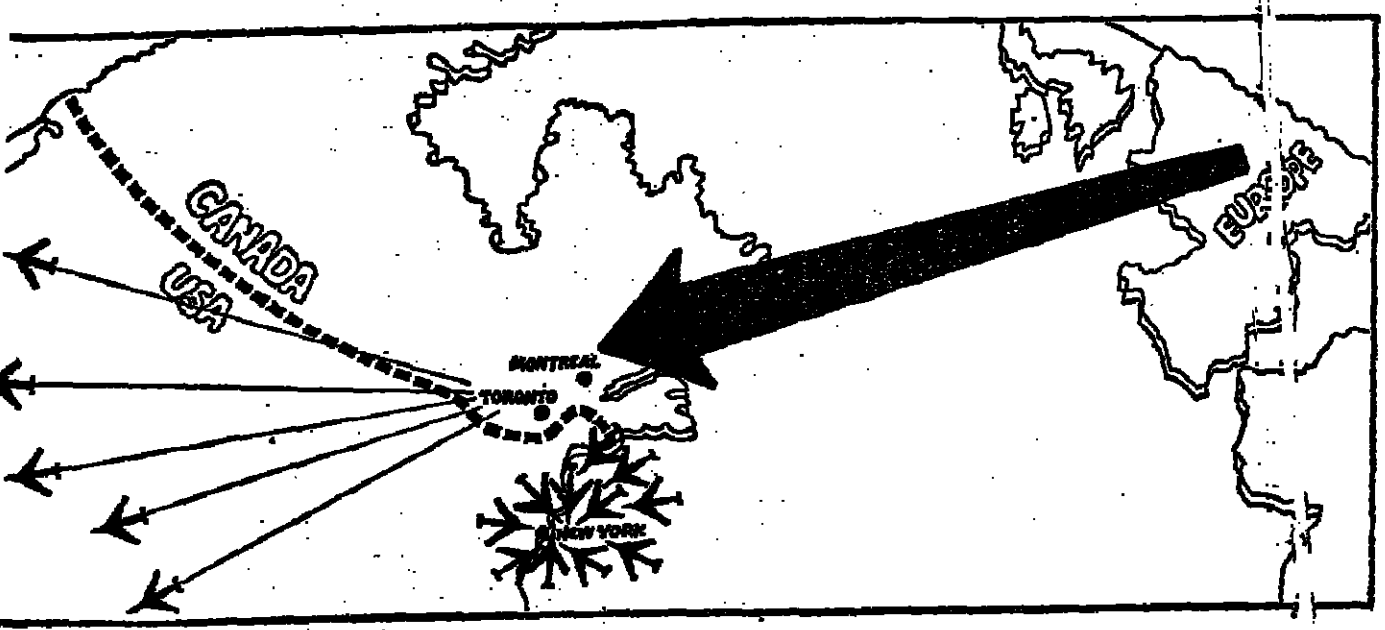
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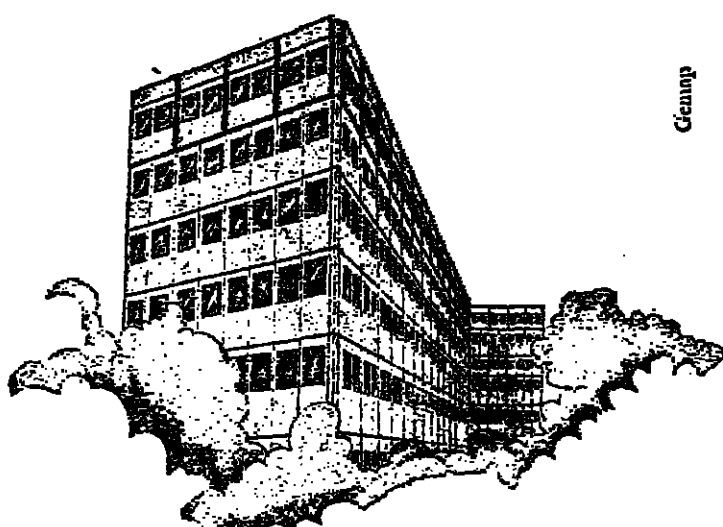
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abell 4 1/2% 10	85 1/2	85 1/2							

	Sales in	No.
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[illegible]

High Low Last Net				High Low Last			
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International Bonds

Units of Account		DM Basis	
Quebec 1-2-81	300	Quebec 1-2-81	300
Quebec Hydro 6-12-87	100	Quebec Hydro 6-12-87	100
Sasb 7-1-85	164	Sasb 7-1-85	164

Bank Stock Quotations

ATCoPa	36%	25%	IntNBCInn.....	23%	24%	NatComBkRuth	35%
erica..	47%	45%	IntNBMarVl....	43	42%	NENMerBoston.	25%
erica..	38%	38	IntNatSLBNJ....	41	43	NJNetCorp.....	30%

[illegible]

Continued from Page 9

One depressant on market prices Thursday—the sharp increase in municipal bond rates—Vermont's present and prospective debt load has grown faster in recent years than the ability

with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission, was successful.	Sep. 30	5.04	4.29	4.10
	Oct. 5	4.67	4.23	4.00
	Oct. 12	4.60	4.24	4.00

Economic Status	Bond '93-96, 4s	78 20	79.20	5.7
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President Nixon has ordered the formation of a committee to advise him on other federal off-

VITI

Why take less? Check these advantages.

48 1/2 + 1/2	Gairill Co	457	21 1/2	21 1/2 + 1/2
39 1/2 - 1/2	Globe Capital	12	1 1/2	2
	Globe Capital	13	7 1/2	23 1/2 + 1/2

St Paul Cos	128	19	84 3/8	85 1/8
Secur Am Life	.108	1	7 1/4	7 3/4
Secur Conn Life	8	21	35 1/2	37

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.						
MTA-T	1,136,300	47 1/4	45 3/4	47 1/2	+2 1/8	SoCarolina	24	32	22 1/2	22 1/2	+
						SouUnAia	.057	3	3 1/2	4 1/8	+
						SouIsidFin	.25e	38	37 1/4	37 3/4	+

American Exchange

Vol(Incl)	388,000	22 ³ / ₄	17 ³ / ₄	20 ³ / ₄ —21 ¹ / ₄
ChampNo	240,800	15 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄	17 ³ / ₄ +1 ¹ / ₄

International

Week Ended Sept. 23, 1972	Celanese Intl. 82	93 1/2	94
	Chevron Ovens. 80	97 1/2	99
	Citrofin 82	92 1/4	93

Indus.	932.44	932.72	943.03	-4.29	De Beers	82	9134	92
Transp.	224.23	217.70	219.05	-2.17	Esso	86	101	102
Utiles.	109.92	108.16	109.44	+0.19	Ford Intl.	87	10214	103

	Holiday Trailer Lodges		
Int.	U.S.\$	75 1/4	15 1/2

For information regarding membership

PERMANENT

sell U.S. South-West acreage far below

MUST HAVE A CAR, TELEPHONE,

JOHN DEVELORMENT Co.

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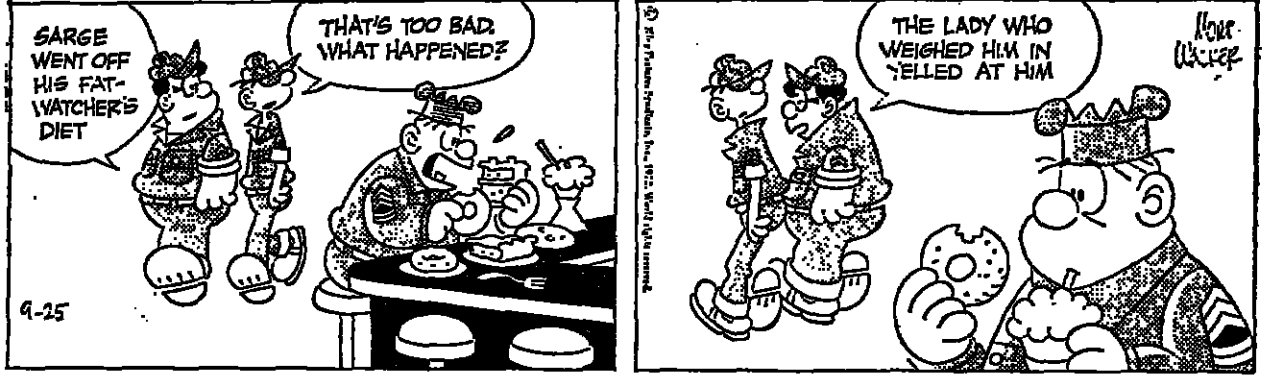
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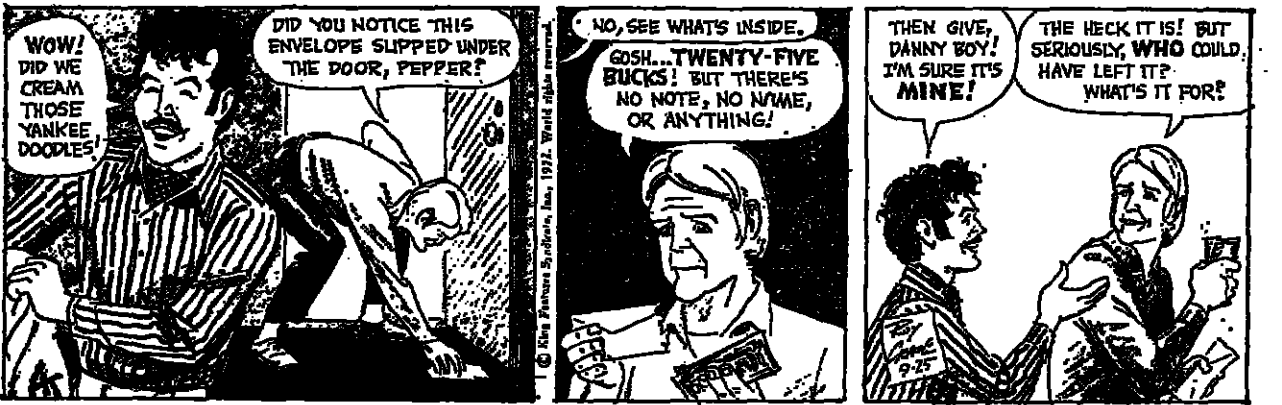
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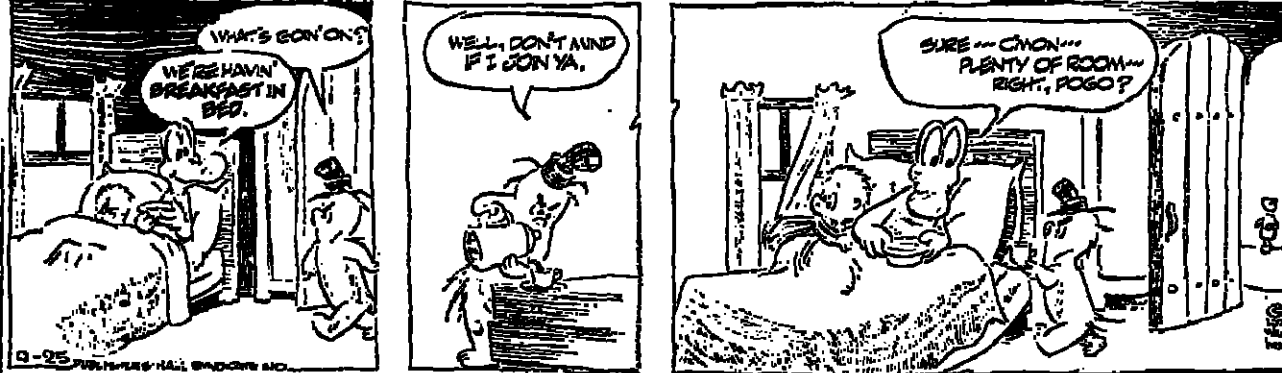
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POGO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The opening lead was crucial in the diagramed deal from the first Italy-United States Team Olympiad. South led a spade or a heart against three no-trump in the closed room. Giorgio Belladonna held the South cards and reached game quickly after opening a weak no-trump. Jim Jacoby, as West, bid two diamonds, showing major-suit length, and then pressed to lead a spade when North raised no-trump to game.

South put up the jack in dummy, holding the trick, and knew that no suit was likely to break. With diamonds marked on his right, he led the diamond queen

from dummy and followed with the ten.

East did the best he could by playing low promptly, but Belladonna had the courage of his convictions and played low from his hand. This gave him eight tricks, and he was able to make the ninth by leading toward the heart king to dummy.

In the replay, Bob Goldman of the Aces reached the same three no-trump contract by a slower route, beginning with a one-diamond bid, a take-out double and a redouble. West subsequently bid both his suits, so the dealer again had a clear distributional picture.

He also made the winning play in diamonds to make four tricks, but there was a vital difference. The opening lead was a heart, not a spade, and there was no way for South to make more than eight tricks. Italy gained 12 international match points.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| NORTH | | EAST (D) | |
| ♠ A 6 2 | ♠ 8 7 | ♠ A Q 10 9 4 | ♠ 8 7 |
| ♥ K 2 | ♥ Q 5 | ♥ A J 8 6 | ♥ Q 5 |
| ♦ Q 10 5 | ♦ J 9 4 2 | ♦ 7 3 | ♦ J 10 8 4 3 |
| ♣ K Q 8 5 | ♣ J 10 8 4 3 | | |
| SOUTH | | WEST | |
| ♠ K 5 3 | ♠ 10 7 4 3 | ♠ A Q 10 9 4 | ♠ 8 7 |
| ♥ 10 7 4 3 | ♥ A K 8 6 | ♥ A J 8 6 | ♥ Q 5 |
| ♦ A 2 | ♦ A 2 | ♦ 7 3 | ♦ J 10 8 4 3 |

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1 N.T. 2 0 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the spade ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGOBS

YERFO

TRYDAW

BOREEF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Point the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's Jumbles: UTTER TEASE IMPUTE HOOKUP
Answer: What you wouldn't do if you heard he cheated at golf - "PUTT" IT PAST HIM

BOOKS

WHERE THE WASTELAND ENDS

Politics and Transcendence in Post-Industrial Society

By Theodore Roszak. Doubleday. 492 pp. \$19.

(First in a two-part review)

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHAT Theodore Roszak offers us in "Where the Wasteland Ends" is nothing less than a state of the union message on the condition of the human soul. He begins by saying that most of us hardly have anything resembling a soul left, that we have "matured" under the influence of science to a point where the very word soul has a childish and sentimental connotation. Our religious feelings, as we once knew them - what the author calls our "transcendent energies" - have been exiled from the social order, except, he points out, where they have taken refuge in psychedelic experiences, sensory awareness groups and Oriental philosophies, all of which are looked upon as either crimes, fads or lunatic fringe activities.

As William Blake said, our "mind-forged manacles" have tried to "vegetate the divine vision." Mr. Roszak finds that we have "progressed" from physical to spiritual starvation. It is the paradox of our time that things get worse as they get better, that we need ever more expertise to extricate us from the predicament in which our experts have landed us. The odor of alienation still hangs over liberal humanism, the sweet flower of urban-industrial civilization. The best it can offer, in Bertrand Russell's words, is "the firm foundation of unyielding despair."

Science can only condescend to "conquer" nature, whose warm embrace once "precluded both arrogance and that dispiriting vision of cosmic absurdity which haunts contemporary culture."

Nature now has been packaged as a supermarket. "While urban-industrial society grows intellectually fat on a smorgasbord of cultural tidbits, the world as a whole becomes steadily poorer in real food variety."

The problem is an old one. In claiming historical validity, the book argues that Christianity destroyed the power of myth, and "the rhapsodic reports of the past became the obituary of religion." As Calvin said, "the mind of man... is a perpetual manufacturing of idols" - he is forever imagining what he needs. Fear of this idolatry led the church to "desacralize" nature, to separate it from God, which then "became that cosmic boulevard cube in which all holiness was now to be concentrated for safe keeping." In such a world, beauty is cut loose from the sacramental base and becomes an idol or decadent pleasure.

In our diminished mode of consciousness - stripped of its transcendent energies - we suffer from what Blake called "single vision." Mr. Roszak suggests that sleep - the only regular escape from chilling reason - may be a compensating "natural high," a need for an alternative and replenishing kind of consciousness. But dreams - our repository of wonders - are censored for a very reason. The body's real is suppressed by the head, which under the influence of sleep seeks to imperitalize the senses. It is the least of our regrets for it is still alive and fights. Our horror of the organic - "a thing alive, mindless and gooey anything sloppy, sloshing, like scent, smelly, slimy, gurgling, tressent, mushy, grubby" - attests to the larger denial of the flesh. Speaking of therapy as a remedy for some of these symptoms, Mr. Roszak calls it "myicism with all the metaphysical commitments drained off." deals with that part of ourselves - ignored by modern life - which is left "to wither in the cows heart." "Sacramental consciousness," a participation in nature would be the ideal of therapy for where this has atrophied. "There can be no confirmed epiphanies," no awareness of things we feel beyond knowing.

The scientific act of knowledge is an act of alienation, a forcing of experience out and away from the grip of the person. But, the author continues, "it is irresponsible to leave untraced knowledge lying about to produce tables and abstractions on the nearest doorstep. Not many of us - our artists are notable exceptions - can be expected to join with Nietzsche in the thrilling sensation of our own nothingness." Mr. Roszak finds that as science gets further from the lay citizen's understanding, "the resulting spiritual strain will be much more than most people can live with gracefully."

One can't go on indefinitely acknowledging that which makes one's world go round is hopelessly beyond one's comprehension. At least when the church's higher theology passed its flock's understanding, they were given an active ritual life as a consolation. Science, though stingy with consolations, its goal, says B.F. Skinner, is "the destruction of mysteries."

In "Where the Wasteland Ends," we see the same tendency imposing "a politics in which nothing remains but the administrative adjustments of people to specifiable standards of conduct and interaction." This is a bleak picture, a moon landscape indeed, but Mr. Roszak does not propose to abandon us there. In the second half of his book, which will be dealt with tomorrow, he shows us, with a tough-mindedness and erudition that these qualities can really command, what the irrational, the transcendent and the rhapsodic can do for us. He shows us, that though "humanism has not the necessary psycho leverage" to lift us out of the wasteland, contemporary man may still have a few other tricks up his raveled sleeve.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Knife used in Philippines

5 Colorado park

10 Irritating child

14 Departure

15 Wealth

16 Genus of flower

17 Rendezvous instruction

20 Also

21 River in Italy

22 Tiktles

23 Bravely

24 Judge's seat

26 Responsible

29 Move snailily

32 "This one's"

33 Mutiny ship

34 "Lady known as"

36 Lindy's vehicle

40 Harbor craft

41 Designates

42 Unused

43 Breakfast gadget

45 Rate

47 Exam

48 Ready, willing and

23 Hebrew ancestor

24 Supreme joy

25 Vulgar negative

26 Asa

27 Computer material

28 Mexican pal

29 More certain

30 Get away from

31 Disturb

33 Heavily body

35 Employes

37 Garment addition

38 Knots lace

39 River to Seine

44 Like some music

45 Wrongs

46 Great number

48 Sprightly

49 Old zither

50 Like a certain cupboard

51 Take on

52 West Indian bayberry

53 Neighbor of N.Y.S.E.

54 Diminish

55 Terminate

57 Center for tests

58 Banana yield

59 Egg calls

Observer

Political Renovations

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The new Agnew, which is being used for this year's political campaign, was built by Himmel & Hump of Houston, Texas, the same firm that built the first three new Nixon back in the mid-1960s.

Republican money managers are furious about the cost, which has already reached \$7 million, with vital replacement parts still to be delivered. Knute Hump, founder of the distinguished old politician-renovating firm, rejects Republican charges that mismanagement and inefficiency resulted in the cost overrun of \$6.5 million.



Baker

"Naturally," says Hump, "we added a few million on to the price after we got into production. The new Agnew, after all, was basically a government contract."

Most of the added costs, however, resulted from the Republican Party's indecision about what they wanted," he insists.

"When they came down to the plank," Hump says, "the only specification they had was that they wanted something completely innocuous and didn't want to go over \$500,000. They said the President was getting a new car at a cost of \$50,000, and he thought it was silly to pay more than that for a new Agnew, since they would probably trade it in anyway right after the election."

Hump turned the Republicans over to his partner, Slim Himmel, the technical genius whose name is a household word among renovated politicians. Himmel showed them a new Humphrey he had put together last spring in the hope of making a quick sale to the Democrats. He said he would take off the dove feathers, reduce the noise level, put on the characteristic Agnew nose and let them have it for \$500,000 in time for the Republican National Convention.

This was substantially the Agnew that appeared at Miami Beach in August and told reporters they were going to see a different Agnew in the coming campaign.

Flying home from Miami, this Agnew began to talk at extreme length and to buttonhole passengers in the aisle, telling them that Lyndon Johnson had forced him to support politics he hated. The new Agnew, in short, was turning back into the new Humphrey. Somebody at Himmel & Hump had neglected to solder the vital identity tab, without which new politicians cannot remember which new politicians they are supposed to be.

There was a factory recall. Republicans were furious. They demanded a brand-new new Agnew with elaborate safety devices.

Slim Himmel is proud of what resulted. The new Agnew, he says, has more back-up systems than a Boeing-747. If, for example, it takes a long piece of aluminum coming on a red warning light flashes under the eysrows and a shrill buzzer concealed in the nose is immediately activated, making it impossible for anybody to hear the rest of the speech.

Himmel & Hump hope that the new Agnew will prove so successful that they will get the post-election contract for the next new Nixon. The last new Nixon built by Himmel & Hump was the one that led the Republicans' 1958 congressional campaign, and it always seemed to have a cold.

The new Nixon since then have been the work of Flarb, Bohm and Associates of Nashville or of Pincus's New Wash-and-Election Days Miracles, Inc., of Fresno, Calif. Many Republicans are outraged about the present new Nixon, which is a Pincus model.

It had scarcely been delivered at the White House when it announced that it was a Keynesian in economics and didn't think Chiang Kai-shek was terribly important. It dined in Peking and the Democrats said it was a budget deficit that would have made the New Deal blush with envy.

When time comes for the next new Nixon, shortly after election day, there will be immense pressure on the White House to drop Pincus and go back to one of the traditional companies like Himmel & Hump, which made those wonderful old new Nixons who weren't sampled to blackball at the country club.

Canada Barely Gives Russia Hockey Lesson

NHL Stars Cut Series Deficit To One Game

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP)—

Team Canada scored three goals within a minute and a half in the second period and then hung on to take a 3-2 victory over the Soviet Union's national ice hockey team tonight.

The Canadian victory cuts the Soviet lead in the eight-game series to 3 games to 2 with one tie, and kept alive Canada's hopes to win the series. Before the series started, the Canadian players said they had to win all eight games to show their supremacy.

The scoring was packed into the second period and opened when Yuri Lyapkyn beat goalie Ken Dryden on a slap shot from the blue line with 1 minute 12 seconds gone in the period.

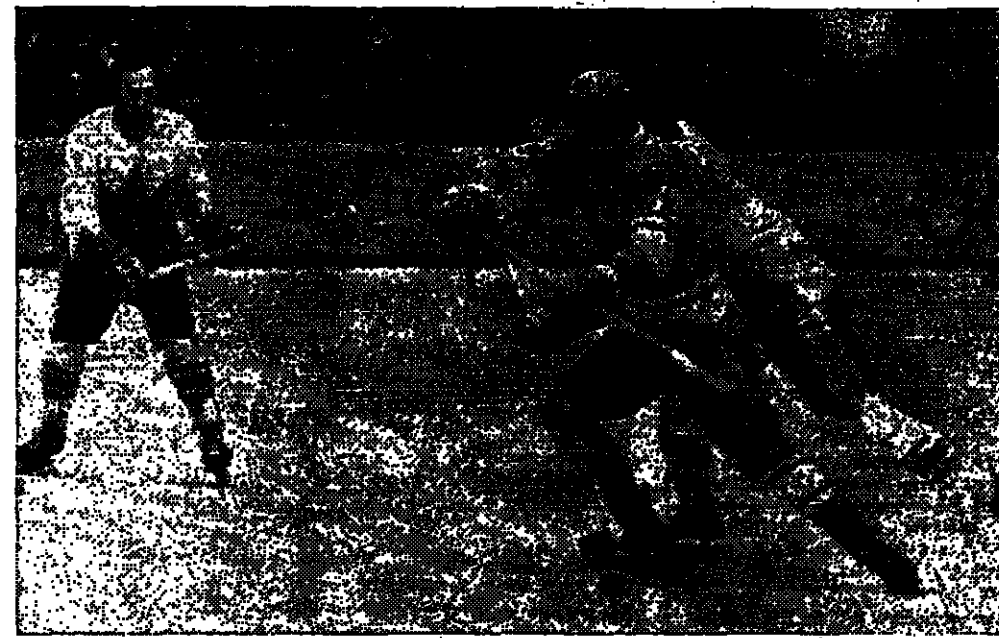
Denny Hall evened the score four minutes later when he tipped in a shot in a melee in front of Soviet goalie Vladimir Tretyak.

Yvan Cournoyer, a little more than a minute later, blasted a shot past the young Soviet goalie to give the Canadians a 2-1 lead. Fifteen seconds later, winger Paul Henderson put Canada ahead, 3-1, on what proved to be the decisive goal when he stole the puck from a momentarily jittery Russian defense, drove on the Soviet goal and fired the puck home.

The game got rough and almost out of hand and penalties, protested by the Canadians, left them two men short in the second period with Hull and Bobby Clarke in the penalty box.

With the two-man advantage, Alexander Yakushev took a pass from Vladimir Shadrin and flicked it in at close range to make the score 3-2.

West German referees Franz Bader and Josef Kompalla drew howls of protest from the 2,600 Canadian fans who came to Moscow for the series. Also attending the game at the Luzhniki Sports Palace was Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorniy.



COLD WAR—Vladimir Shadrin of the Soviet Union battles for puck with hidden Team Canada player last night on Moscow ice. The Canadians scored a 3-2 victory.

Clark was soon knocked down and his stick broken by Valery Kharlamov. Then, after a brief showing match, Kharlamov took a swing at Clarke. The Canadian was sent off for a two-minute penalty for "slashing" and when he protested, an additional 10-minute misconduct penalty was imposed.

Near the end of the unruly second period, 250-pound defenseman Alexander Bagulin knocked down Canadian captain Phil Esposito, and then sent him down again when the forward got to his feet.

Esposito was penalized for high sticking and when the angry National Hockey League referee swarmed around the referee to question the call, Bader called a two-minute bench penalty on the Canadians for interference.

Some fine defensive skating and stick handling by Gary Bergman, Brad Park and Peter Mahovlich prevented the anxious Soviets from profiting from their second two-man advantage.

The Soviets, who poured in five third-period goals in the opening game of the Moscow series to defeat the tired Canadians, couldn't find the opening this time against the hustling, hard-charging visitors.

The bad feeling between the Canadians and the referees lasted after the end of the game. When Esposito and several other Canadians skated up to the officials and offered to shake hands at game's end, Bader and Kompalla folded their arms and looked away. They paired off. Then he called out my name and I was standing by myself along the boards. That did it, as far as I was concerned."

Hadfield conceded his pride had been hurt. "There was only one other guy out there who had more goals than I did," he said. "I was the only one who had more goals than I did."

Hadfield, one of the few National Hockey League players who has scored 50 goals in a season, was back home in Oakville, Ontario, following his departure on Friday.

"What topped it off was what Coach Harry Sinden did on Thursday, the day before the first game [a 5-4 loss] in Moscow," said Hadfield. "Sinden called out the lines he was going to start. We were all standing on the ice. He called out the four forward lines and they paired off. Then he called out my name and I was standing by myself along the boards. That did it, as far as I was concerned."

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PERSONALS

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